



For the Proprietor of  
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,  
For and on behalf of  
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

# The Hongkong Telegraph

Today's weather: Moderate northerly winds, Fine.  
News Observations: Barometric pressure, 1024.0 mbs.  
30.27 in. Temperature, 62.8 deg. F. Dew point, 59 deg. F.  
Relative humidity, 42. %. Wind direction, ENE. Wind force,  
13 knots.  
Low water: 3 ft. 6 in at 1:29 p.m. High water: 8 ft. 5  
in at 10:14 p.m.

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VOL. V NO. 5

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1950.

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## BRITAIN RECOGNISES CHINESE COMMUNISTS

### Bao Dai Resigns As Premier

Saigon, Jan. 5.—Emperor Bao Dai has resigned as Premier and dissolved his Cabinet in the new French sponsored state of Viet Nam.

The announcement was made in a communiqué published by the Cabinet.

Bao Dai said that henceforth he would devote all his time to his duties as Emperor. He had announced some time ago that he did not believe that it would be proper for him to hold both offices.

No announcement was made on the Emperor's plans to appoint a new Premier.

Bao Dai saw Nguyen Phan Long later and it was believed that he had offered him the Premiership. Nguyen Phan Long was Foreign Minister in Bao Dai's Cabinet. Sources close to Nguyen Phan Long indicated that he would accept the Premiership and said that he may have already completed his new government list.

From other sources it was learned that he may include several Nationalist leaders who have previously refused to take part in the Viet Nam government.—Associated Press.

### Seek Return Of 4 Mill. Cigarettes

Vienna, Jan. 5.—Claiming them as "Russian Property," the Russian Kommandatura this morning asked the Austrian economic police to hand over the 4,200,000 Virginia cigarettes seized by the Viennese police last night.

According to police sources, these cigarettes constitute the largest consignment caught in a single raid so far and came from Hungary destined for the Austrian black market.

It is learned unofficially that the police have information that these cigarettes were the first shipment of 70 million cigarettes still to come.—Reuter.

### German Reds Demand Return Of The Ruhr

Berlin, Jan. 5.—The East German Communist government today demanded that the Ruhr be returned to Germany and promised Soviet support for German control of the internationalised industrial area.

The executive board of the Communist-controlled Socialist Unity Party, in a message signed by President Wilhelm Pieck and Premier Otto Grotewohl, demanded the abolition of the Allied Ruhr statute.

The message was regarded as the latest step in a reported campaign to gain control of all Germany through the so-called "National Front" organisation.—United Press.

### FLOODS AND SNOW IN U.S.

New York, Jan. 5.—Cold floods and blinding snow struck wide sections of the United States today, including the multimillion dollar citrus and vegetable areas of normally sunny California, where it was freezing.

Scores of families were made homeless by floods in parts of Illinois and Indiana. Several roads were blocked by rising creeks and rivers in Western Kentucky.

Bitter cold continued in most of the Western States extending from Montana into Iowa and some part of the Rocky Mountains. Spencer, Iowa, had 30 degrees below zero Centigrade today—a new low for the State.—Reuter.

### British Warship Diverted

London, Jan. 4.—The destroyer Cockade is the British warship which the British Administration in Eritrea announced last night is going to assist in a security measure, an authoritative source said today.

The vessel is being diverted from a voyage to join the Far Eastern Fleet at Hongkong, the source said.—Reuter.

## Decision Telegraphed To Peking

### FORMAL STATEMENT EXPECTED TODAY

London, Jan. 5.—Official sources said on Thursday night that Britain has telegraphed to Peking a formal letter recognising the Communist regime. The telegram was sent to Mr W. C. C. Graham, British Consul-General in Peking, for transmission to the Chinese Communist foreign minister, Mr Chou En-lai. No confirmation of its receipt has been received from Mr Graham. It is understood that the government's formal announcement of recognition would be made as soon as a confirmation is received from Peking on Friday or Saturday.

Official sources said that the British government's representative must ask for an interview with the Communist government's foreign minister. They said that all the necessary instructions have been sent to Mr Graham, but that it is not yet known whether he has succeeded in securing an appointment with Chou En-lai.

Officials said the property of the Chinese Embassy in London would presumably be stored in the Home Office or the Office of Works, unless some member of the staff was remaining in the Embassy during the prescribed three-month notice to vacate the Embassy.

They pointed out that recognition gives rights to both the recognised and the recognising party. "A country which does not recognise another state, forfeits all rights to assist its subjects in that state, and denies itself channels of communication to look after its subjects," an official said.

He said that in timing recognition, the recogniser must make certain that the government to be recognised is in control of the greater part of the territory concerned. He said Britain was pressed to recognise the Chinese Communist regime after the capture of the Nationalist capital, Nanking, in April, but delayed recognition until it was sure the Communists controlled the greater part of China.—United Press.

### NO U.S. ACTION YET

London, Jan. 5.—Britain tonight broke off relations with the Chinese Nationalist Government. It was learned from a usually reliable source that two hours earlier the American Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, said in Washington that he thought it "premature" for the United States to consider recognising the Chinese Communists.

Britain is expected to give formal recognition to the Peking Government tomorrow after the delivery of a formal note proposing the establishment of relations.

The Chinese Nationalist Ambassador in London, Dr Cheng Tien-hsi, tonight called on the Minister of State, Mr Hector McNeill, who told him of Britain's decision.

In diplomatic circles here it was expected that Dr Cheng and the staff of the Chinese Nationalist Embassy would be afforded asylum in London if they wished it.

No official announcement was expected from the Foreign Office until tomorrow.

### NEW AMBASSADOR?

It was understood in usually well-informed quarters that Sir Ralph Stevenson, British Ambassador to the Nationalist Government, who is at present in London, would not return to China. A new man, these quarters believed, would be chosen for the post of British Ambassador to the Communist Government.

A Paris message said today that France was unlikely to accord early recognition to the Communist regime. This would be so even if Britain recognised the Communist Government in China before the end of this week, a French official source said.

The same source added that ratification of the Franco-Vietnamese treaty, installing the former Emperor, Bao Dai, as the head of the State of Vietnam, would have to come first. This might take some time because of the pressure of domestic issues before the French National Assembly.—Reuter.

### May Not Come Back To China



Sir Ralph Stevenson, (above) British Ambassador to Nationalist China, who is now in London, may not return as Ambassador to the Communist Government which Britain has now recognised.

### Taiwan Gets Invasion Jitters

Taipei, Formosa, Jan. 5.—As invasion jitters began to develop on this stronghold of Nationalist China, the provincial government on Thursday ordered an island-wide dim-out. The orders were accompanied by instructions to the inhabitants to be on the alert for a complete black-out, should that be deemed necessary.

Anti-aircraft searchlights swept the skies. Public buildings, hotels, restaurants, stores and shops were ordered to curtail windows and reduce inside illumination. Despite these precautions however, as far as it could be learned, there is no doubt that the island is in a new crisis, and little reason to fear imminent air raids from the Chinese Communists.

The dim-out notice stated that the measure was "purely precautionary." Street lights were dimmed and some cut off, but otherwise there was little general response to the dim-out on the first night it was effective. The authorities said they would enforce full obedience as soon as the order had been generally circulated.

### CHENG RESIGNS

Meanwhile, it was reliably reported that General Cheng Chen has submitted his resignation as Southeast China Military and Political Commissioner, as a first step in the reorganisation of the military branches of the government. The abolition of the Southeast command as an operational unit, and placing of the defence of Hainan and Taiwan directly in the hands of the Ministry of National Defence, is said to be the chief object of the reorganisation. Premier Yen Hsi-shan's office admitted that Cheng Chen has handed in his resignation, but said no action has been taken by the Cabinet.

Gen. Cheng, according to reliable sources, told associates he is resigning because the functions of the Southeast command duplicated those of the Ministry of National Defence. However there are other reports that Cheng will not be left out of the picture. He may get the post of National Defence Minister, held at present by the Premier. The Cabinet is also expected to clarify the Hainan situation of which Premier Yen Hsi-shan has now taken command. From Kwangtung, Governor Hsueh Yueh is supposed to command Hainan, but this is said to be unsatisfactory to other military commanders such as Liang Chi, Yu Han-mou, and Pao Chung-hsi, all of whom have some of their troops on Hainan. Gen. Hsueh Yueh has reportedly sent an urgent request to Taipei for immediate clarification to permit co-ordination and unification as Red assaults are expected any hour.—United Press.

### Mr Truman's Statement On Taiwan

Washington, Jan. 5.—The text of President Harry Truman's statement today on China-Taiwan is as follows:

The United States government has always stood for good faith in international relations. Traditional United States policy toward China, as exemplified in the open door policy, called for international respect for the territorial integrity of China. This principle was recently reaffirmed in the United Nations General Assembly resolution of December 8, 1949, which, in part, calls on all states to refrain from seeking to acquire spheres of influence or to create foreign controlled regime within the territory of China; seeking to obtain special rights or privileges within the territory of China.

### CAIRO DECLARATION

A specific application of the foregoing principles is seen in the present situation with respect to Taiwan. In the joint declaration at Cairo on December 1, 1943, the President of the United States, the British Prime Minister and the President of China stated that it was their purpose that territories Japan had stolen from China, such as Taiwan, should be restored to the Republic of China. The United States was a signatory to the Potsdam declaration of July 26, 1945, which declared that the terms of the Cairo declaration should be carried out. The provisions of this declaration were accepted by Japan at the time of its surrender. In keeping with these declarations, Taiwan was surrendered to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and for the past four years, the United States and the other Allied powers have accepted the exercise of Chinese authority over the island.

### NO DESIGNS

The United States has no predatory designs on Taiwan or on any other Chinese territory. The United States has no desire to obtain special rights or privileges or to establish military bases on Taiwan at this time. Nor does it have any intention of interfering in the present situation. The United States government will not pursue a course which will lead to involvement in the civil conflict in China.

Similarly, the United States government will not provide military aid or advice to Chinese forces on Taiwan. In the view of the United States government, the resources on Taiwan are adequate to enable them to obtain the items which they might consider necessary for the defence of the island. The United States government proposes to continue under existing legislative authority the present ECA programme of economic assistance.—Associated Press.

### Organisations Outlawed

Calcutta, January 5.—The authorities today outlawed seven Provincial allegedly Communist dominated organisations, including the girl Students' Organisation and the Women's Self Defence Corps.

The Self Defence Corps is said to have participated in yesterday's disturbance in which 10 bombs were thrown, injuring a high police officer.

The death of four members of the Corps last year in clashes with the police aroused wide anti-government feelings.—Associated Press.

### DEAN ACHESON SAYS:

## Formosa Must Be Regarded As A Part Of China

### NOT NECESSARY TO WAIT FOR PEACE TREATY

Washington, Jan. 5.—The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, said today that the island of Formosa (Taiwan) should be regarded as part of the territory of China.

Mr Acheson held a press conference to give the background to President Truman's statement today that the United States would not send military aid to the Chinese Nationalist Government.

He said that the United States was not going to attempt to get involved in any way in the Chinese conflict in Formosa and that no responsible person and no military man here had ever believed that she should do so.

Further questioned on the possibility of an American recognition of the Chinese Communists, Mr Acheson repeated that the United States' attitude was that it was premature for him to reconsider recognition at all and that the question would not be decided without the fullest consultation with the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Mr Acheson made it clear that whatever sort of China was recognized, Formosa should be regarded as part of it and that the United States was not going to alter its opinion on this subject merely because those in control of China were not friendly to the United States.

He said that Formosa had been made a province of China and governed by the Chinese for four years without the United States or its allies ever questioning Chinese authority and Chinese occupation.

When Formosa was made a province of China this was regarded as in accordance with Allied commitments and nobody had had lawyers' doubts about that.

The United States had given vast amounts of military equipment to the Chinese Nationalist Government when it was recognized as the Government of China by everyone, Mr Acheson said.

The trouble was not that the Chinese blocked rifles or ammunition or the means to purchase them.

The trouble lay elsewhere, he added.

The advice of the American Military Mission in China was not taken and it had in no way made any substantial contribu-

tion to the organization of the Chinese Army, he said.

A mistake should not be made twice. In the same place but should be made somewhere else, he added ironically.

Mr Acheson opened the conference saying that he would give the background to President Truman's statement on Formosa and explain why he had made it.

He asserted that the situation had become confused. He understood that correspondents had been puzzled by the use of the words "at this time" in the President's statement that the United States had no desire to "obtain special rights or privileges or to establish military bases on Formosa at this time."

The phrase did not qualify, modify or weaken the fundamental policy which the President stated, he asserted. It was simply a recognition of the fact that in the unlikely event that American forces should be attacked in the Far East, the United States must be completely free to take whatever action in whatever area was needed for its own defence.

Mr Acheson made it clear that when he said the recognition of the Chinese Com-

(Continued on Page 5)

### EDITORIAL

## Hongkong's Water Problem

ON April 24, 1947, Sir Mark Young, then Governor of Hongkong publicly declared: "We shall be forced to spend large sums of money over a period of years on extension of our water supply." That was a year and three-quarters ago: no large sums of money have been spent on any such project, and no attempt has yet been made to begin the promised "extension of our water supply." Yet at this moment the Colony is suffering from a water shortage, which only recently made necessary the imposition of further restrictions. Moreover, it is officially admitted that should Hongkong fail to receive a normal rainfall this year, the situation will become dangerously acute. Point was given to this when a few weeks ago Government, through the Director of Marine, appealed to merchant shipping companies to reduce to the minimum their ships' water storage taken on board in Hongkong. There was a splendid response with a valuable daily saving of water consumption. The restrictions, too, imposed on users of water in the Colony, help considerably to conserve storage. Nevertheless, when all this has been said and done, it is not the solution to Hongkong's water problem. We cannot, unfortunately, guarantee normal rainfall permitting of the required intake to keep this place properly supplied with water. A bad year in 1950 and Hongkong will find itself in a perilous condition. More and more restrictions will be enforced which will not only mean inconvenience to residents in their daily lives, but must gravely interfere with industry. A controllable problem already exists, but a dry summer will convert it into a catastrophe. The public is entitled to ask Government what it intends to do about expanding our water supply facilities. Not only was an assurance given nearly two years ago that expansion would be undertaken, but in May of

1947 details of a vast project were published. This provided for the construction of a reservoir, twice the size of Jubilee Reservoir, at Tai Lam Chung, in the New Territories. As long ago as 1940, British experts had made their recommendations concerning the project, and when the subject could once again be studied after Liberation it was proposed that the work be divided into two sections. The first section was to be finished in six years and the second section five years later. Nothing, however, has been done to implement the scheme. Present-day argument against it, presumably, is shortage of funds, but this is rather too easy a way of avoiding such an important commitment. There will be no denial that Hongkong is now committed to additional defence expenditures; and assuredly these extra burdens will continue for some time. But the Colony is rather more than solvent. Last officially released figures showed that at the end of August, 1949, the General Revenue balance account stood at \$90,559,411, and that during the first five months of last year between 47 and 48 percent of the estimated revenue for the whole fiscal year had been collected. The overall picture is, that if Hongkong hasn't money to burn, it can, at least, afford to buy itself some necessities, and in this category definitely comes the construction of a reservoir that will enable the Colony to have a sufficiency of water for all its needs—domestic and industrial. This is a question which calls for the strongest representations on the part of the Unofficial Members of Legislative Council, and is something about which Government should make a full statement, indicating just what is its policy about maintaining Hongkong's water supplies, and whether anything is going to be done about the Tai Lam Chung scheme.



# LEE Theatre

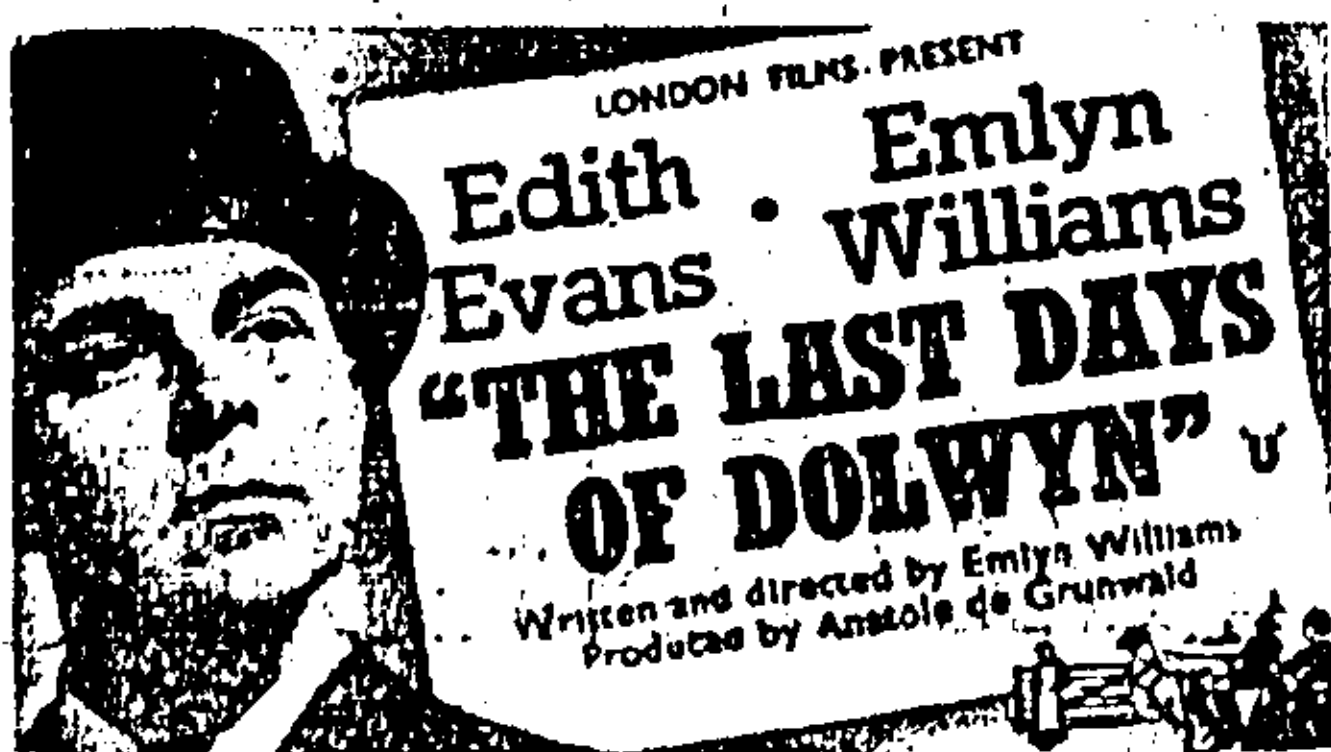
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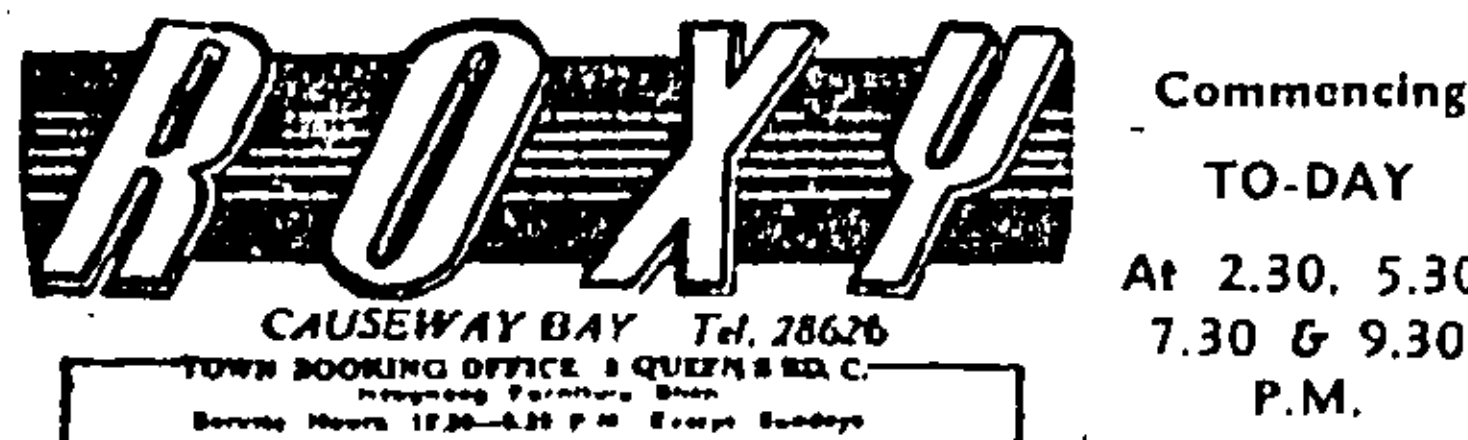
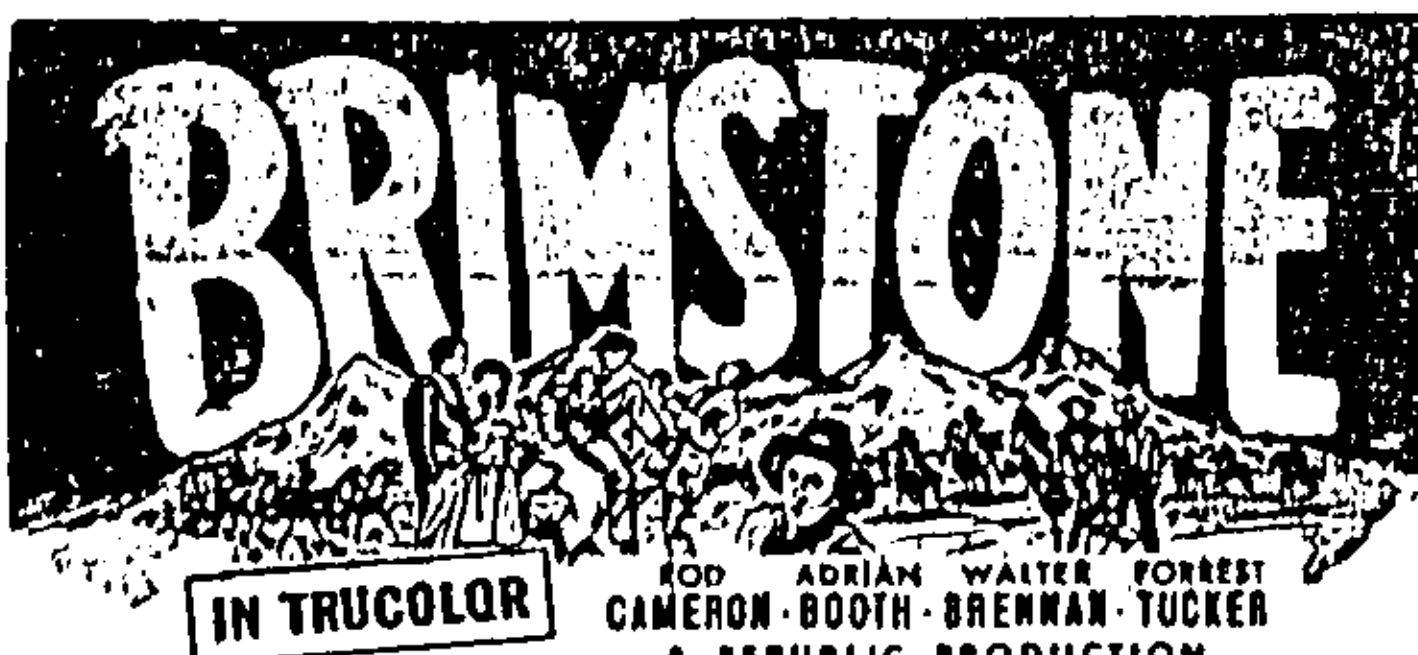
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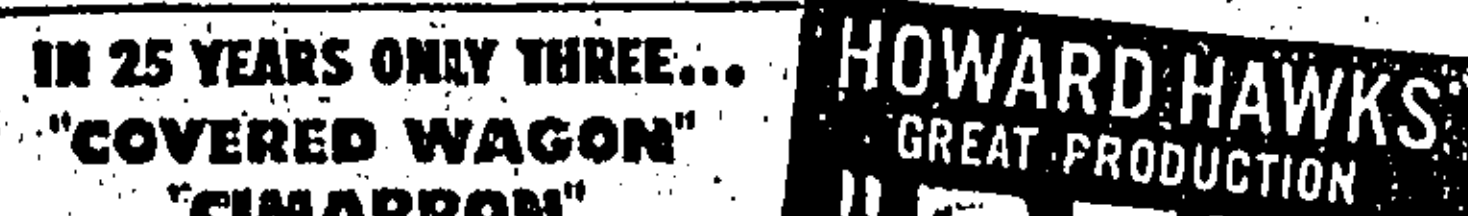
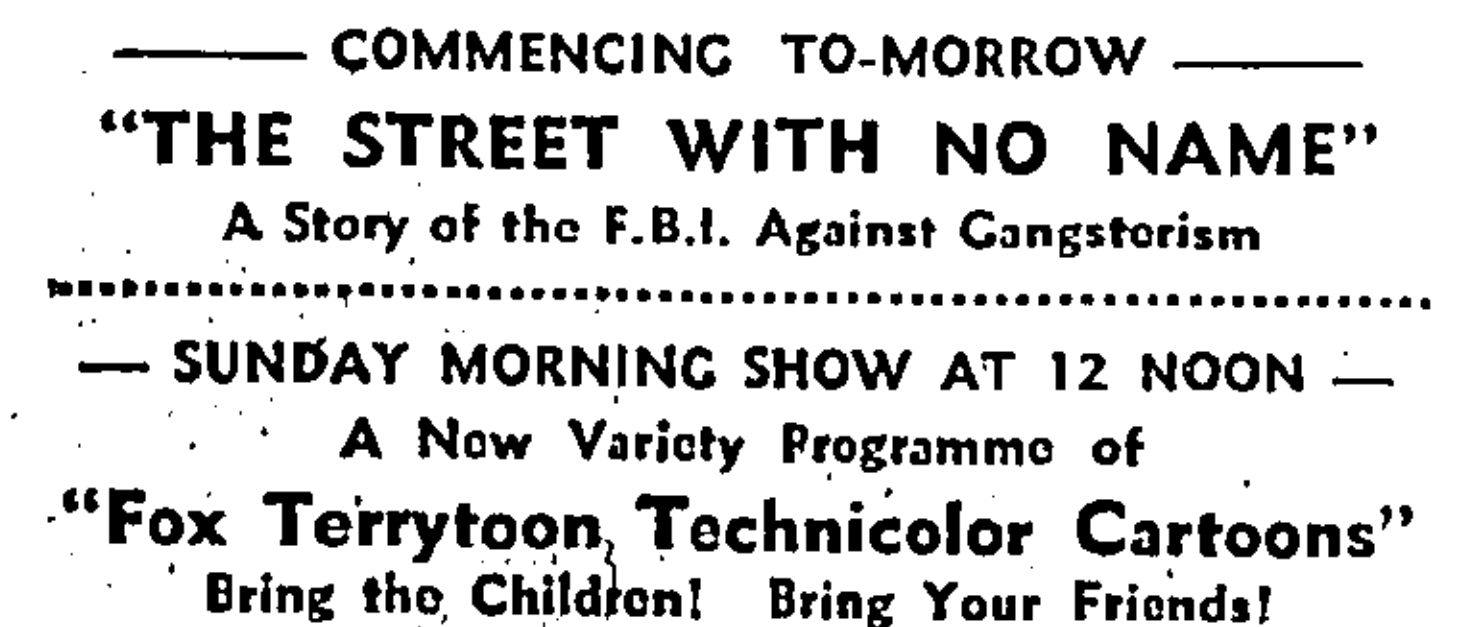
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At 2.30, 5.30,  
7.30 & 9.30  
P.M.



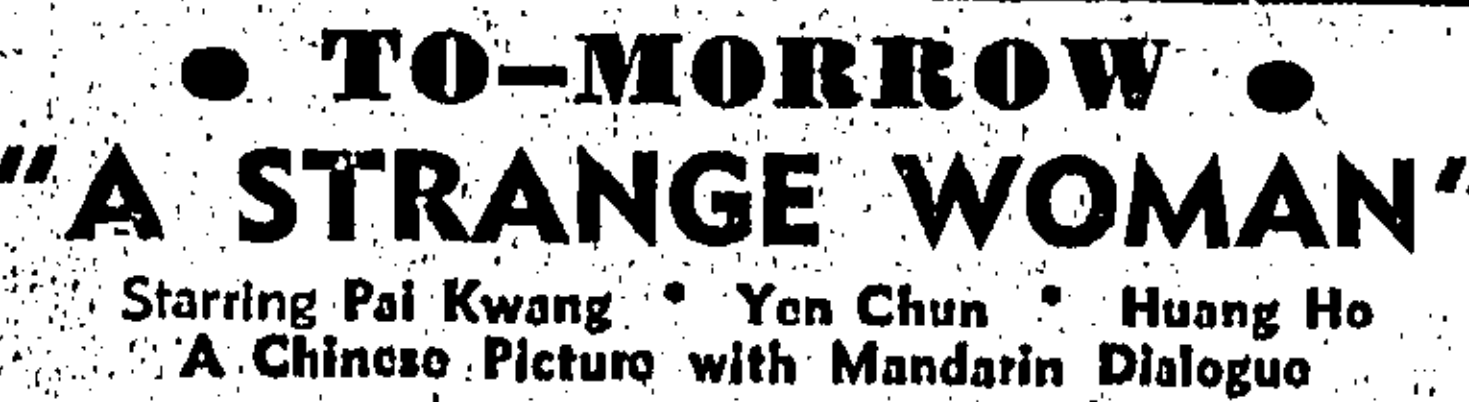
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ALSO LATEST PARAMOUNT NEWS



# WOMANSENSE

## The Casual Wool Dress



By ALICE ALDEN

New York Dress Institute

## Baby Of A Diabetic Mother

By H.N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

BABIES born of diabetic mothers face two hazards not encountered by the ordinary infant at the threshold of life. The first is the possibility of a sudden drop in the amount of sugar circulating in the blood, the second, which will be discussed in some detail in this article, is even more serious. Fortunately, however, we have means to guard against both dangers so that practically all such babies can be saved at a given special care.

At birth, there is little difference in the amount of sugar in the blood of infants whether they are born of diabetic or non-diabetic mothers. All have less sugar in the blood than an adult, and it does not reach normal until the second or third day of life. During the early part of this adjustment, there is danger that the blood sugar level of the child of a mother who has diabetes may fall disastrously low. Hence, the amount should be determined at four-hour intervals for the first 24 hours. If it falls below the danger point, the situation can be remedied by the administration of a sugar solution under the skin.

### Symptoms

In eight out of ten cases, the infant of a diabetic mother weighs more than the average. The babies are fat and their tissues are swollen and waterlogged. They may also have an enlarged heart, liver, and spleen. Jaundice, a greenish-yellow discoloration of the skin, is often present. These babies also seem to be affected with malformation much more often than other infants.

To combat the second hazard, the period of pregnancy is important. The mother should employ a diet rich in protein, such as meat, milk and eggs, and low in salt. After the sixth month of pregnancy, any preparation rich in sodium is prohibited. If there is any evidence of deficiency in any of the glands of internal secretion, it should be corrected.

### Treatment

The baby should be treated promptly after birth by being placed in an oxygen incubator with a temperature of 98°. The head should be lower than the feet. The baby should be kept in the incubator at least 24 hours. At two-hour intervals during the first 12 hours, secretions should be sucked out of the throat, the infant's position changed, and the baby stimulated to make him cry. All of these procedures are employed to prevent the condition of atelectasis, or failure of the lungs to expand. It is also important that the stomach contents be sucked out at intervals during this period. The baby is not given food or fluid for a period of one or two days until the collection of fluids in the tissues clears up.

### Household Hints

The grain line of a fabric is an important factor in the fit and hang of a garment. Grain means the direction of the threads of the fabric. Lengthwise grain means the threads run parallel to the selvage, and crosswise grain runs across the material from selvage to selvage.

Removing the selvage from material when making drapes is the "ounce of prevention." If you leave them on when the properties are washed they may pull along the edges because the selvages are more tightly woven than the body of the material, and won't shrink evenly.

ONE of the joys of this sartorial season is the well handled flock of fine woollens that takes one nicely through a busy day in town and is equally at home in the country. Josef Walker did this one in red and green woven woolen and treats it to large cuffed pockets. It buttons from a double-notched collar to the wrist which is belted in green leather. The Dolman sleeves are an easy length.

## "THEY GO TO MY HEAD"

—By Lorna Westall—

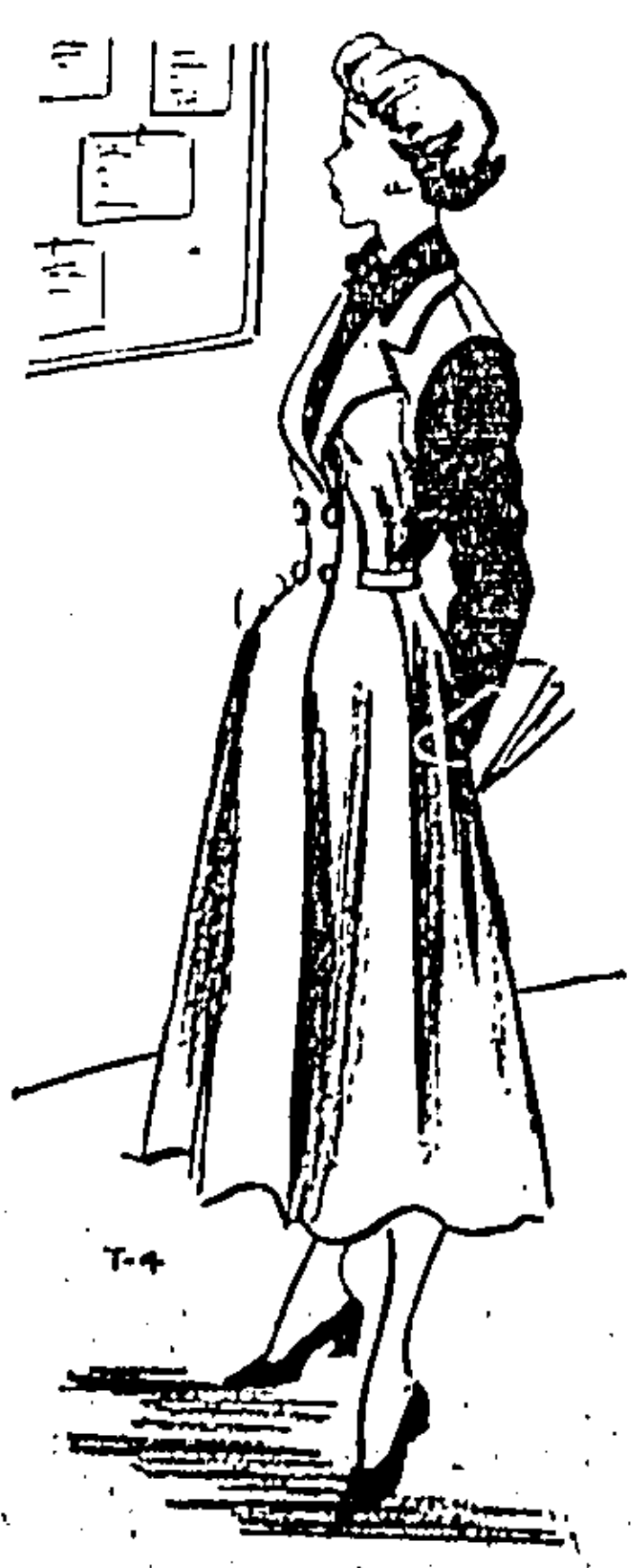
IMAGINE the showroom of one of England's top millinery designers the day after a Mayfair hat-show which was attended by Princess Margaret and the London fashion-world. Overseas agents are telephoning ceaselessly to inquire about models seen. In one corner, the floor is ankle-deep in model shapes. In the middle of them sit buyers, pencil in hand, saying: "I think twenty of those, please." A client arrives; like the buyers, she has fallen for one of the models exhibited. How soon can she have it?

And then Mr Ange Tharp, a tall, thin, calm, and unruffled, although this is a busy day much has been written recently about Paris salons. Mr Tharp's has a character of its own. Candles burn in branched candlesticks. Rows of hats, like tall stemmed flowers stand on the top of high wooden stands.

### Princess' Hat

As if he had all the time in the world, Mr Tharp told me about some of his ideas and the story behind them. For instance, at the hat show, Princess Margaret was presented with a Dutch bonnet made entirely of real rose-petals. Each was wired to stay in position. One side was trimmed with two whole roses, and the other with two half-roses. A delightful variation on the usual bouquets which are hunted to Royalty on these occasions. And how did this idea start? Mr Tharp says, as he himself said, his designed Princess Margaret's hats ever since she began to wear them" was at Buckingham Palace one day recently. He was showing the Princess some of his models and she was particularly taken by a black velvet Dutch bonnet edged with yellow straw, and trimmed at one side with two yellow roses. So when Mr Tharp and the four other milliners who head the Associated Milliners' Designers of London pooled their ideas, they thought of this particular hat. Mr Tharp sent a rough model of the hat to Goodyear's, the London florists, and on the day of the show, they copied it—entirely in roses.

### Tailored Jumper



By GRACE THORNCLEIFF

Gray flannel is used for an attractive jumper. It is worn with a wide variety of blouses or sweaters, and is shown worn over a long-sleeved blouse of brown jersey. It has a classic collar and reverses above the double-breasted bodice. The belted front is fitted to the back where it closes. The skirt is flared with all pockets worked into the side seams.

## New Collection Features One-piece Swimsuit

THE Esther Williams suit will continue as a classic in the collection.

Designer Margit Fellegi has confidence in the one-piece swim suit seen in the predominance of this type in a California collection which is just about as big as it was for last season. Another dominating feature is the widespread use of elasticized fabric which exceeds the importance given it here in 1949. Cotton prints also have greater representation than for last year. Wool, all nylon power crepe, with a two-way stretch, plain and crushed silk velvet, rayon taffeta, semi-lustrous nylon jacquards are among the elasticized fabrics in this comprehensive collection which also stresses texture.

### Feminise

Illusions in design all tend to feminise the swim suits without sacrifice of function, and to create a suppleness of line. These are some of the ways the effect is achieved: In horizontal ruffling which stands away from the top of the bra to give the effect of a lower neckline, in wavy lines at the sides of

the centre panel; in the chrysalis drapery which Miss Fellegi has established for the company line as a means of making the front of a maillot more wearable by softly shirring the lower half of the suit. All but the few dress-maker suits can be worn strapless. The maillot is the principal silhouette in the collection and is especially effective in elasticized wool with cuffed leg bands.

### Fabric Interest

Tonal effects, abstracts, colour interest in the swim suits and the related skirts and bustline boleros which are often ensembled with the cotton numbers. Two or more tones of a single colour such as blue are used in novelty horizontal stripes. Little sailboat motifs in variegated sizes are scattered over a bright red ground. Three and four tone marine motifs are in bayaderes. Fish-scale texture is used in semi-lustrous elasticized nylon.

In addition to the patio skirts and bras, there are cotton one-piece dresses which make lavish use of "Matleux," the elasticized shirring with which this house has long been associated, for the back, as it seen in several cotton swim suits. These dresses, in gingham and charming cotton prints, also come in children's sizes for another daughter promotion. Also for children are play and swim suits in nursery theme prints on cotton. Size ranges in the collection are 2 to 6, 7 to 14, 10 to 14, and misses.

## Wear Dark Glasses Only When They're Really Needed



Your eyes are a precious beauty asset, warns Movie Star Janis Carter, no don't abuse them. If you think you need glasses, see an oculist at once.

By HELEN FOLLETT

"BE easy on the eyes" is a good looks slogan that is well to keep in mind. If you are sailing or motoring in sunny climates, or if you are thinking of going in for winter sports, have dark glasses at hand. They should be worn when the eyes are exposed to the direct glare of the sun for an extended period.

Some medical authorities believe that many men and women wear these soul window blinders when they are not necessary; they issue a few warnings. They say that on dark glasses if the amount of sunlight direct or reflected from sand, snow, water and the like is so great that it interferes with seeing. In that case the glasses should be dark enough to absorb from 90 to 95 percent of the light.

Never wear them at night, as they interfere with driving. Nor should they be worn indoors under properly-placed artificial light. Of course these rules may not always hold good if the eyes are abnormal sensitive, in which case they require medical attention.

Every beautiful woman realises the need of healthy strong eyes if wrinkles are not to appear long before their time. When vision is impaired the eyelids perform like protective shutters, keep partially closed, crinkling the surrounding flesh. The little creases dig in, develop into turkey tracks or crow's feet; call them what you will, they are just as terrible.

At the first sign of these pests, step along to a physician who specialises in the care and treatment of the eyes, because some defect or weakness may be developing of which you are unaware.

Weak eyes may deplete the eye-lashes, in which event it would be well for you to use an eyelash cream that will not only invigorate the silky fringes, but which will have a beneficial effect upon the tissues. It is not enough for the eyes to be attractive; the settings must be firm and smooth. These pomades are colourless, can be used during the day to give a well-groomed and finished look to make-up. Stroked lightly on the lids, they make the eyes look dewy.



## Let's Eat A Stewed Fish Platter

BY IDA BAILEY ALLEN

THE Chef set a sherbet glass filled with transparent liquid on the test-kitchen table and handed me a teaspoon. "Taste, Madame."

"This is a very sweet syrup. You used plenty of sugar in it. And it tastes faintly of pears. Are you going to use it in sweetening a fruit sherbet or a fresh fruit?"

"No, Madame, this is the syrup that came in a tin of pears. I do not understand why so much sugar is added in making the syrup used in canning pears, or fresh figs, or peaches, and other fine American fruits. The flavour of the fruits is almost covered up by too much sweetness."

**Flavour with Lemon**

"Personally, Chef, I never attempt to eat that syrup. I just drain it almost entirely from the fruits, and flavour what's left with a touch of lemon or lime. But even then the fruit is too sweet for my taste. When buying tinned fruits we should read the label and purchase fruits tinned in the light syrup; then we'll have sugar and more flavour. However, it seems that the higher the quality of the fruit, the heavier syrup used in canning it."

"Nevertheless, I will find a good use for this syrup." "Well Chef, you might make a baked apple custard, and use a cup of any of these tinned fruit syrups in place of a cup of milk and the usual sugar." "I can also use this syrup to sweeten apple sauce, or cranberry sauce. But I shall not serve it with these beautiful pears in the tin. Instead I shall put the pears in a glass compote dish, and pour over some orange juice and a little lemon juice. Then I shall chill and decorate with a few whole stewed cranberries."

**Dinner**

Nut-Tossed Salad Bowl  
Peanut Butter Canapés  
Stewed Fish Platter  
Sweet-Sour Red Cabbage  
Tinned Pears in Orange Juice  
Sour Cream Cookies  
Coffee or Tea Milk (Children)

"Include: enriched bread or rolls with butter or margarine. All Measurements Are Level. Recipes Serve Four."

**Nut-Tossed Salad Bowl**

Almost any family will eat and enjoy a tossed green salad if the ingredients are cut quite fine, tossed with a tasty French dressing that is not sweet, and

## Interpretation For Spring

TORONTO—The models from the import collection of a company illustrate a number of Paris style treatments which could be attractively interpreted for spring:

An ensemble by Pierre Balmain has classic three button suit with slightly flared peplum, topped by loose wrist-length cuffs, in a reversible fabric.

A boxy suit by Balenciaga in beige wool has two flap pockets at either side emphasising the boxy cut. The jacket, which flares slightly at back, buttons from the small turnover collar. The sleeves are raglan.

Diouss bodice, as done by Christian Dior in a navy after-noon dress that would make an excellent spring coat. Jutting plants on the skirt; full elbow length sleeves, and rows of black braid outlining the dropped shoulder are interesting details. Buttons are at the back.

### "Pierced Look"

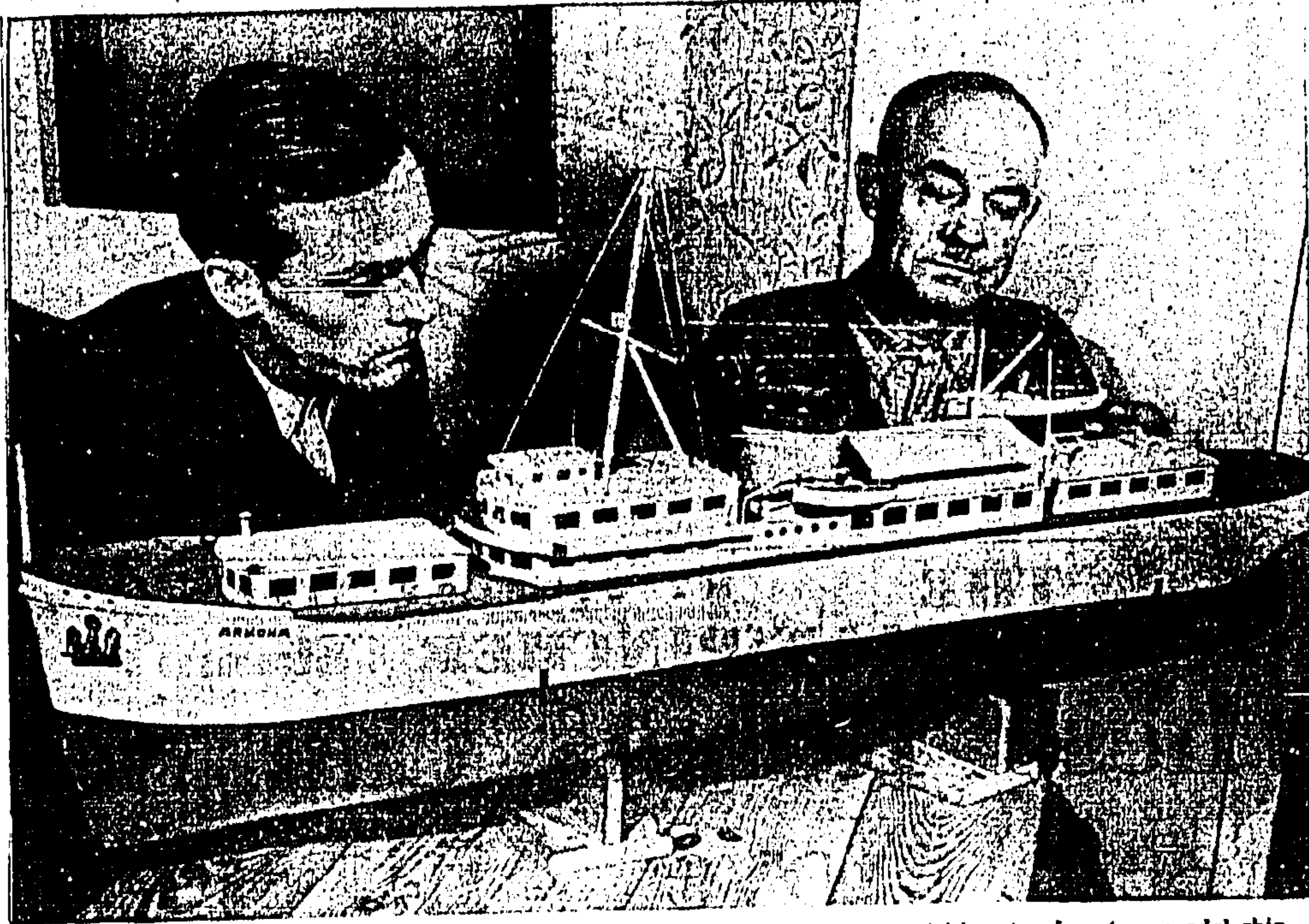
And there is a "pierced" look. Black sports piece a folded hat, another now and appropriately springlike colour,



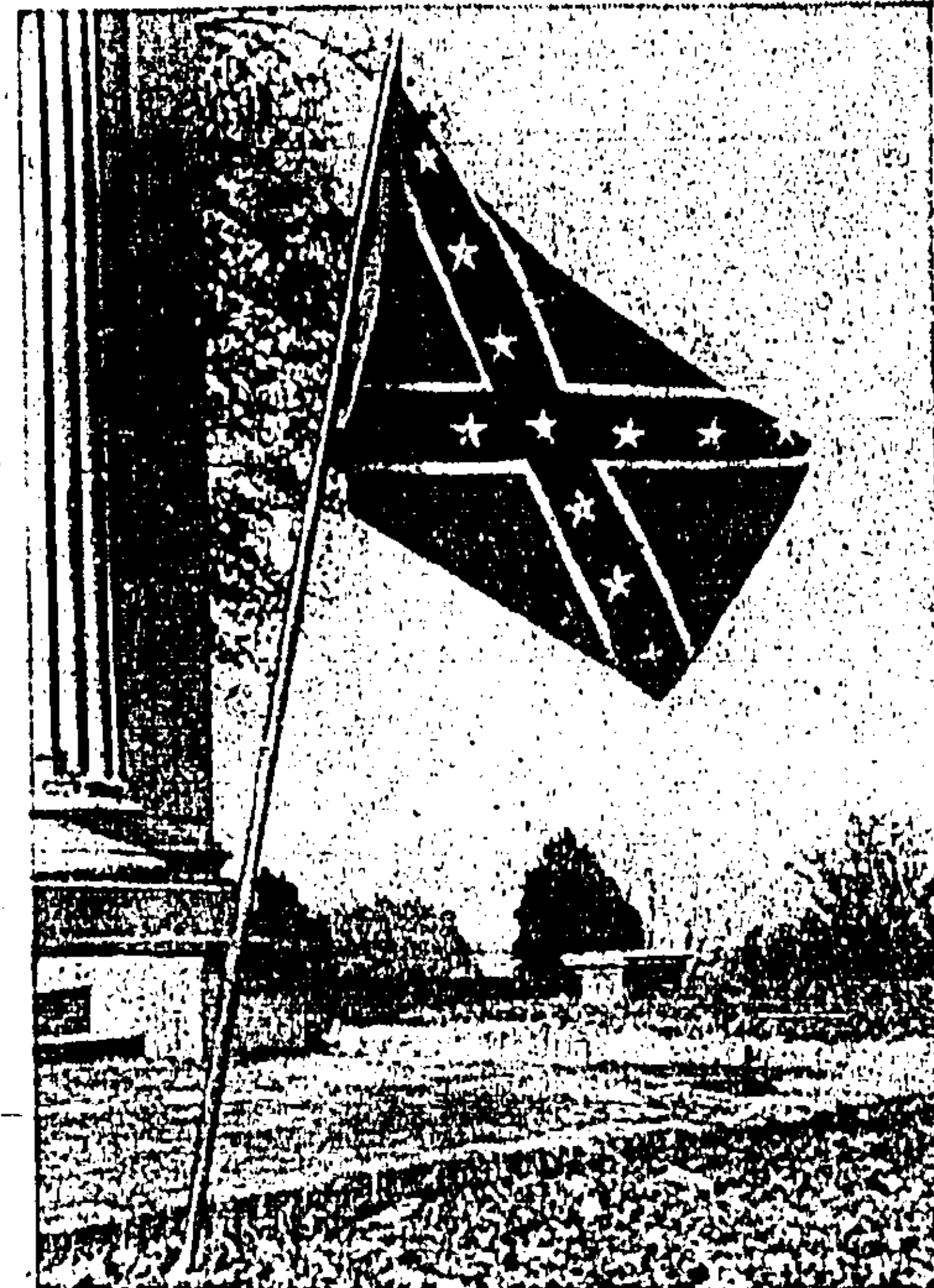
# PICTORIAL NEWSFRONT



**DEMANDING A RAISE** — Shown demonstrating in Paris for pension raises are disabled veterans of both World Wars. More than 2,000 of them joined in claiming they would march in protest every week until the French Government adjusted their pensions.



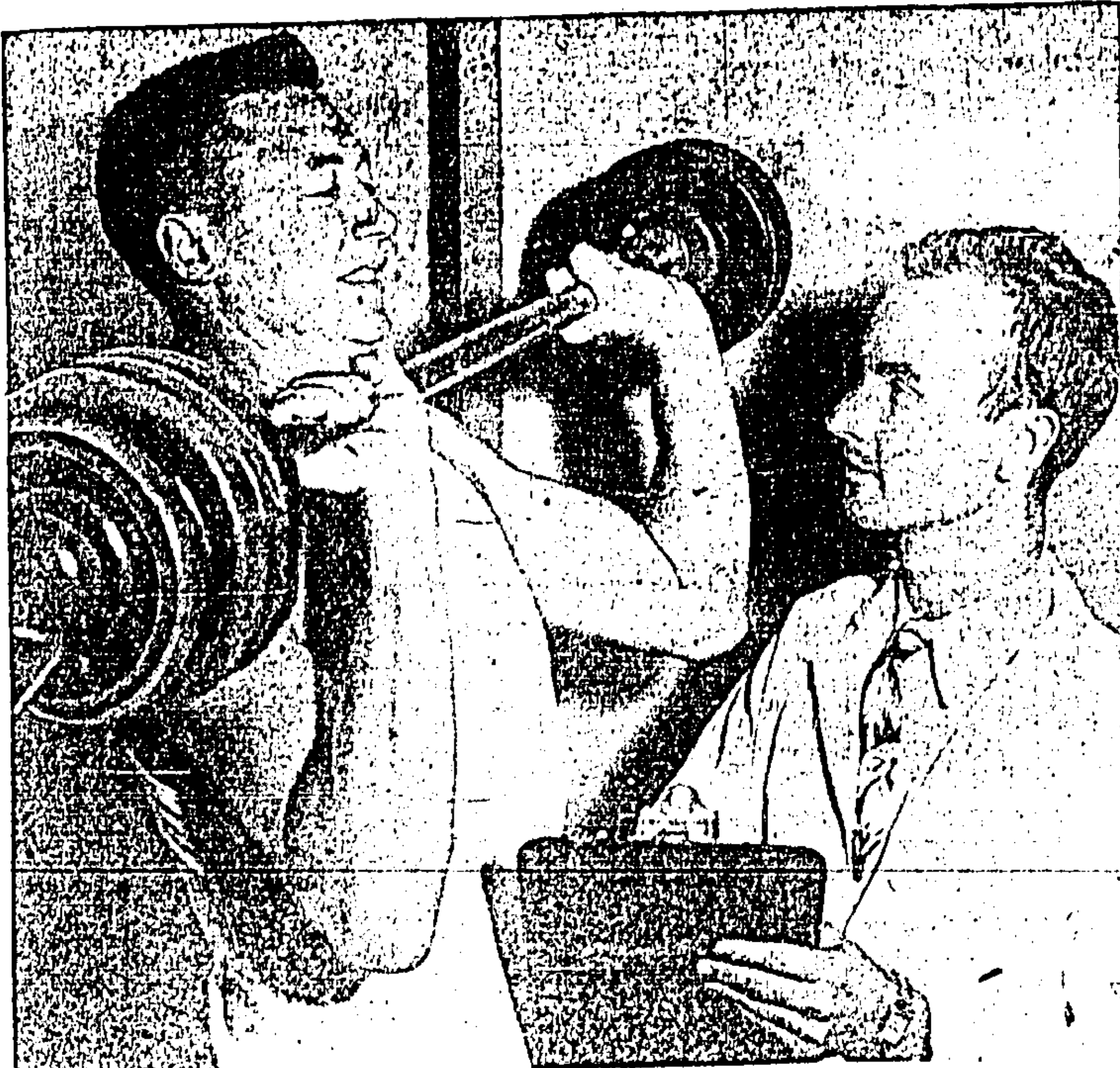
**SHIPBUILDING AT HOME** — Wenzel Beck, 65, and his son, 24, put the finishing touches to a model ship in Frankfurt, Germany, before testing it in a swimming pool. They worked for 300 hours to make the ship seaworthy, using only their hands and a few tools. The model is 45 inches long and seven inches wide.



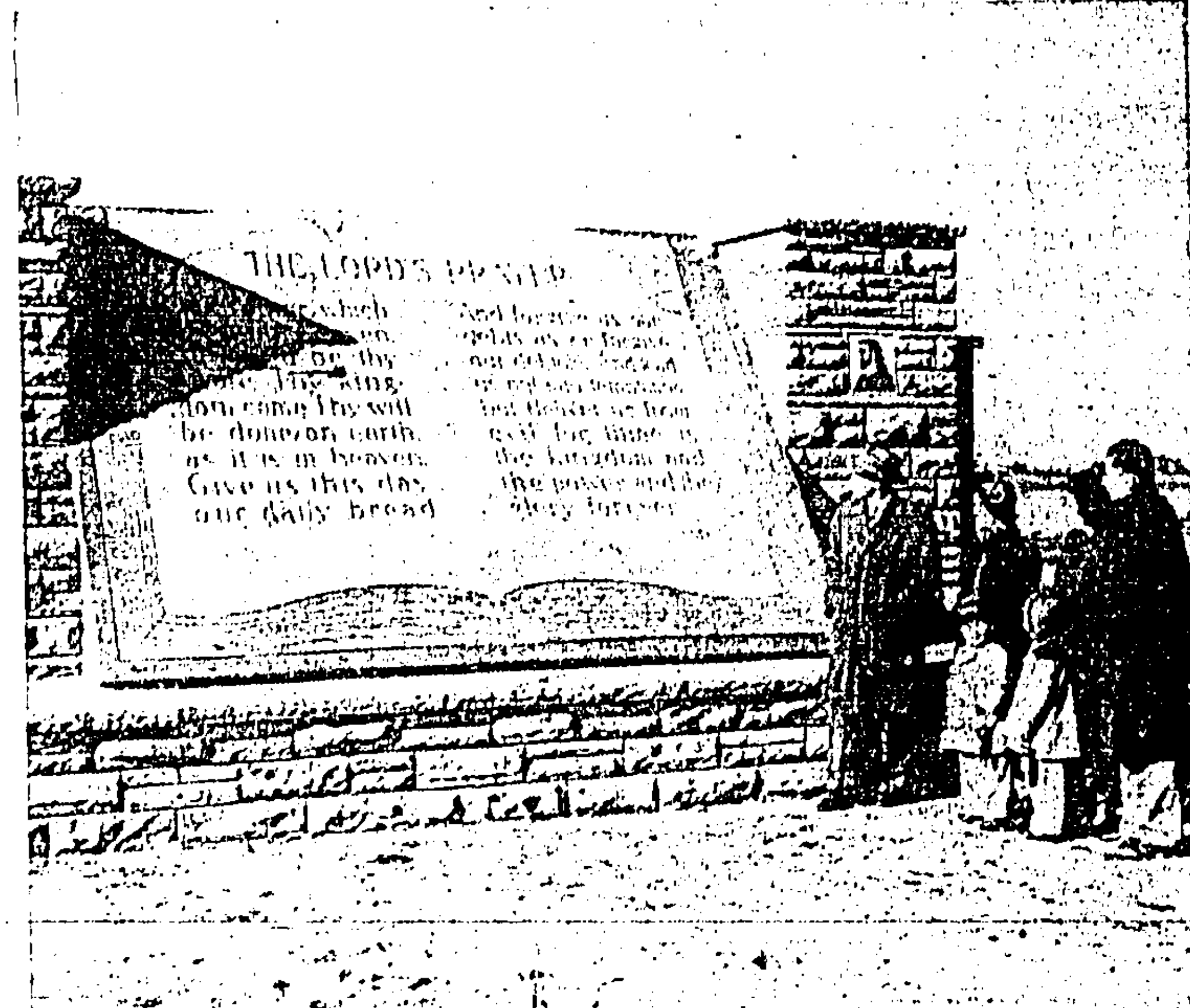
**DIXIE BANNER STILL WAVES** — Although Vicksburg, Mississippi, surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant on July 3, 1863, the Confederate flag still flies at the old Warren County Courthouse, which was recently converted into a museum for tourists.



**WAITING UP** — Edgar Bergen's daughter, Candy, decided to wait up for Santa Claus in Hollywood the night before Christmas. Dad's dummy, Charlie McCarthy, lurked nearby, curious about what Santa would bring to a wooden-head like him.



**SEEKING RESULTS** — Because pilots age faster than any other military personnel, the U.S. Air Force has set up a new laboratory at the University of Southern California, near Los Angeles, to find out how it can be prevented. Here Stan Christie, Southern Cal basketball star, lifts weight for the research project as Roy Cochran, an Olympic Games champion, records results.



**LARGEST PRAYER** — The largest open Bible in the world, with the Lord's Prayer carved 14 feet across, ten feet high on a 32-foot base, stands in the Memorial Estates Cemetery near Chicago. It is the first of a series of rock shrines planned to portray scenes from the life of Christ.



**CHRISTMAS BOX** — This horse greedily rummages through its Christmas present at the SPCA party in Philadelphia. Mrs. Robert Lerch holds a box of oats for the guest of honour.



**MAKING ROOM FOR SANTA** — Jean Claude Gaillard, five-year-old French lad, made his wooden shoe as roomy as possible for Santa to fill. He was content to have just one of them filled as that is the French custom.



**TWO-TIMER** — Simple enough for the office, this casual uses jewellery to lead a double life on dinner dates. It's turquoise celanese and wool with zip front.



**MAYBE THEY'RE RIGHT** — New York showgirls (l. to r.) Pocahontas Crowfoot, Lynn Mary and Connie Anderson demonstrate natural curves and the feminine appeal of long hair as opposed to the girdled figure and short hair. The girls also claim that high heels show their legs to the best possible advantage.



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 That will be heard Round the World!

"One of the greatest pictures ever made!"  
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**Charlie Chaplin**  
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**The Great Dictator**

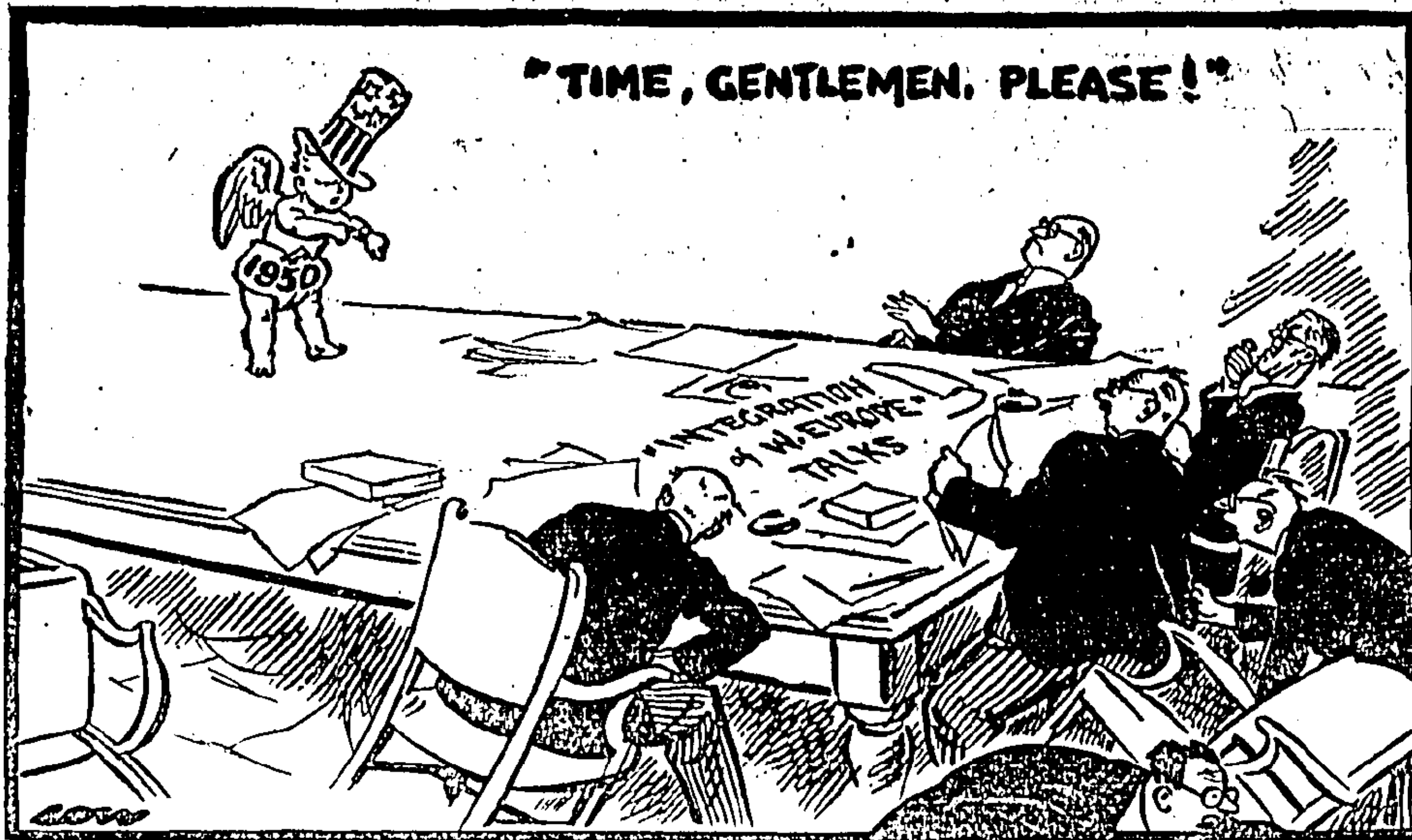
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**"The Sainted Sisters"**  
 LIKE JOHN CALLED BUCKY FITZGERALD  
 WILLIAM REMARQUE

THE MY SIDE OF LIFE  
CHAPMAN PINCHER Column

## These Robots Can See, Feel, Move And Feed

ELMER and Elsie, two tortoise-like contrivances I have just seen, are the most true-to-life robots yet devised in man's quest to create a machine with a mind of its own.

Without human help they can see, feel, move, and feed. They know how to avoid danger, get round obstacles, and find their way home. They can recognise each other. They have some measure of free will.

I saw them display all these astonishing attributes recently when for the first time they were brought out of the backroom laboratory in Mariners-drive, Bristol, where they were "born."

DR GREY WALTER, the 39-year-old scientist who, helped by his wife VIVIAN, has built the robots, pressed a switch concealed under Elsie's plastic shell.

**A whirr and—**  
 THERE was a wheezy whirr of cogs and a flash of light as the battery-powered robot stirred from sleep. Then turning her turtle neck to scan the darkened laboratory with her Cyclops eye, she moved majestically on her tricycle under-carriage towards the open door of the Walters' living-room.

The sensitive photo-electric cell which makes up Elsie's eye is linked through valves and wires with the robot's automatic seeks out shady spots, shunning bright lights and complete darkness.

The sight of the "beast" hesitating at the threshold as though wondering whether to come out or not was uncanny. Her reactions to the light seemed much more intelligent than the behaviour of many living creatures.

A moth cannot escape the lure of a candle flame. But if Elsie decides that a light is not to her liking after close-up examination she will go off in search of another.

To find the cosiest corner in the living-room Elsie searched the ground methodically. Whenever she felt her shell touch an obstacle she immediately made a throaty growl, then moved away. Her mechanism is so ingeniously contrived that she automatically "forgets" her quest for a shady nook when she touches an obstacle and concentrates all her energy into getting out in the open again.

She does not butt stubbornly at chair placed in her path, but seeks a way round it like a living tortoise.

**Angry roar**  
 WHILE Elsie was manoeuvring herself out of a difficult corner a photographer crept up behind her to take a flash-light picture. We jumped away instinctively as she twisted round with an angry roar in response to the sudden glare.

It was then that Elsie spotted Elmer, the handsome brown-shelled robot built by Dr Walter as a prototype more than a year ago.

Mutually attracted by the dim headlight each robot carries on its breast, they raced towards each other. But when they were

in a yard apart, they backed away.

Though suddenly realising they were not on speaking terms.

Dr Walter's explanation of this strange social behaviour was simple. Each robot is so made that as soon as its eye picks up a strong beam its own headlight automatically goes out.

When Elmer and Elsie get really close, the power of their headlight beams becomes quite strong. So before they get near enough to rub noses they automatically put each other's lights out and shy away.

Each robot reacts to its own reflection in a mirror in the same manner.

**She "purred"**

DR WALTER and I left the robots rooting about in a dark corner of the room where we sat talking by the fire. We had almost forgotten they were with us when Elsie stealthily sidled up between our armchairs.

What is the purpose of the robots? Mainly to provide new evidence about how the human brain works. As research chief of the famed Burden Neurological Institute, Dr Walter is investigating the electrical nature of brain function.

**Conflict**

ELIE has only two "nervous" elements—linked with sight and touch—in her "brain."

But she sometimes finds herself the victim of "mental conflict" between them.

## The Ghost in Brown...

THE brightly lit office on the top floor of the three-storey concrete building in the busy shopping street did not seem a likely place to see a ghost. But that was where 27-year-old ANGELA BENSON repeatedly saw the Woman in Brown.

The first time the figure appeared Angela was sitting in the office with her colleague MARGARET WATSON. Margaret had just picked up the telephone to answer a call when Angela suddenly realised there was a third woman sitting in a chair by the window.

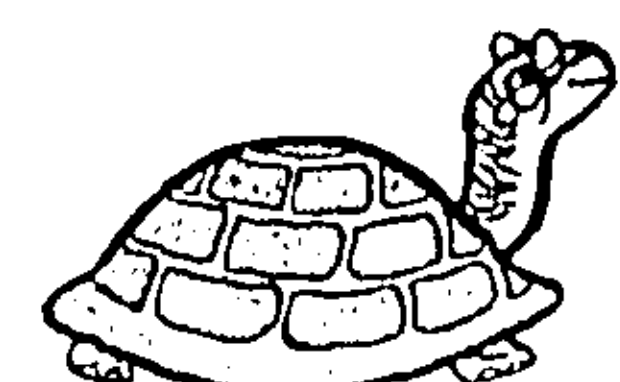
She seemed tall, about 30, and was dressed in brown. She got up, turned towards the window, then vanished.

**"Horror"**

Angela saw the ghost a second time. And a third time. But the third time the Woman in Brown showed herself there was a tinge of horror to the situation.

Again she appeared as though conjured up by the ringing of the telephone. This time she reached the window and tried to open it with panic determination that could only mean she intended to jump out.

As in Mr Osborn's report the real names of the women involved in this investigation have been replaced by pseudonyms to prevent personal distress.



When this happens she behaves in a typically neurotic way, sulking morosely or racing round in panic.

By studying the electro-mechanical causes of Elsie's queer behaviour Dr Walter hopes to get some new clues to the nature of the conflicts which occur between the 10,000 million nervous elements in the human brain.

**—And from earth to the stars**

★ WHAT makes a star twinkle? Scientists have long believed that hot and cold atmospheric currents caused it by bending the star-light rays. But vision expert PROFESSOR HAMILTON HARTTRIDGE has destroyed this theory with a simple experiment.

He found that nearby lights which did not twinkle to the naked eye immediately did so when viewed through the wrong end of a telescope.

Harttridge's alternative twinkle theory: "The eye always quivers slightly when viewing small dim lights. The resulting movement of the image on the retina causes the twinkle."

"Put forward in the scientific journal 'Nature'."

Angela just had time to cry, "Don't open it," before the apparition disappeared.

Angela saw the Woman in Brown ten times after that.

When the girl cried, "Who are you? What do you want?" the Woman in Brown put her fingers in her ears, cringed against the wall, and vanished.

This eerie incident convinced Angela that the figure was the ghost of someone killed when the building had been hit by a bomb.

**Three Facts**

Angela's dramatic description of it convinced Margaret that the Society for Psychical Research should be called in.

Mr EDWARD OSBORN, an officer of the society, who has hunted many ghosts, agreed to take on the job.

He quickly discovered three significant facts:

1 Nobody had been killed in the building when the bomb fell, though people had been blown to bits outside.

2 None of the other 17 people in the firm had seen the ghost, though some of the more imaginative thought they had.

3 Angela was not fooling.

When the Woman in Brown appeared she seemed as real as reality itself.

Then, by hypnotising the girl and asking her questions, Osborn found she had been deeply impressed by four tragic events in which women had died.

One of them—an air-raid incident—was linked in her mind with the ringing of a telephone bell. She said that the bodies

## Chapter 17 Of . . . The Greatest Story Ever Told

By Fulton Oursler

IN the dark and early chill of Friday, Pilate was waiting. Because of what was going on in the Hall of Hewn Stones, he had to remain up all night in his gloomy reception hall. He must be ready for the official hearing he would soon be called upon to give the Nazarene prisoner.

Pilate felt a persecuted man himself. The Roman governor, a warrior and a most distinguished soldier, hated the mean fate that had sent him to rule a poor colony like Palestine. In the present turmoil he knew that while he was facing a local situation, it nevertheless had explosive political aspects, dangerous to his own interests.

Unhappily for him, Annas and Caiaphas held him actually at their mercy. One more uprising in Palestine, and he would be out of the imperial favour. His position enraged him; if he could help Jesus, he would, just to frustrate Annas. The air of the dark house before dawn was damp and cold. Pilate shivered a little as suddenly he heard a tanlara sounded on a horn; a signal that Annas and his prisoner were at the gate.

## Like A Friend

JESUS, bound and delivered, lifted his keen face to meet his new judge. Pilate, well robed against the morning chill, cast him a brief but appraising glance, then stopped. Where had he seen this man before? He had an insane impulse to lift his hand in the salute and greet him as a friend. He turned to Annas with a cynical expression and asked for the indictment.

"What accusations do you bring against this man?" "We have found this man perverting our nation and forbidding to give tribute to Caesar and saying that he is Christ the King."

"Take him, you," he suggested, with a lenient clearing of his throat, "and judge him wholly according to your own law."

"It is not lawful for us to put any man to death. You know that."

## Like Grand Jury

PILATE turned to the accused and with a wry turn of his mouth, which showed a broken tooth, he suddenly roared: "Are you the King of the Jews?"

Jesus answered: "You say it."

Again Caiaphas stepped forward and lifted his forefinger warningly.

"We know this man to be the son of Joseph the carpenter, born of Mary, but his followers say that he is the son of God and a king."

Again Pilate chuckled. "Tell me how I, being a procurator, can try a king?"

Caiaphas, having no sense of humour, protested: "We do not say that he is a king, but they say that he is."

Pilate looked down at Jesus, and this time it was a long scrutiny. He made a brusque motion; the prisoner was to go inside; Pilate would talk with Jesus alone.

## Man To Man

THE big, heavy-breathing official, with his clinking bracelets and perfumed armpits, led the way boldly inside to the same fireplace from which he had just been called. He kicked a second chair toward the hearth and with a rough, almost threatening motion of his arm, bade Jesus be seated, facing him. One was the judge and the other the condemned prisoner.

"Are you," he repeated, "the King of the Jews?"

Jesus, back and head erect, leaned forward, palms on knees; say that he is the son of God and a king."

Pilate was resuming Pilate. It was no longer for Herod's sake only; it was for the sake of the prisoner himself that Pilate would try to free him. Past the torches of the guards they marched, the accused and the judge, and out again into the open courtyard.

He brought Lord Pilate a perfume note from Claudia Procua. Scowling, the Roman

TO BE CONTINUED TOMORROW

## NANCY

A-hem

COME HERE, NANCY—I WANT TO EVEN THE HEAT ON THIS NEW DRESS

YOU USUALLY CUT THEM CROOKED

—ERNE BUSHMILLER—

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## FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

1944-1945



## To Court



Jean Simmons, at 20 Britain's No. 1 film star, arrives at a magistrate's court to answer summonses for petrol offences. It was alleged that she had obtained five gallons of fuel illegally. The magistrate approved a \$5 3s. fine saying that it "was not a black market affair" but the coupons which Miss Simmons used were issued for another car.

## EGYPTIANS GREET WAFD VICTORY

Cairo, Jan. 5.—Members of the nationalistic Wafd Party slaughtered fatted calves throughout Egypt today to celebrate the return of Egypt's "prodigal son," Mustapha Nuhass Pasha, to power after six years.

A joyous crowd slaughtered a fatted calf on Wednesday night in front of Nuhass' palatial residence, in the fashionable garden city near the United States Embassy, while the 74-year-old Wafd leader looked on, grinning broadly and waving to the thousands who hailed him.

Other thousands paraded through the streets of Cairo today cheering the landslide Wafd victory in Wednesday's national elections. Truck loads of steel-helmeted police led them, ready to prevent any over-enthusiastic revelers from becoming violent.

Thousands of hoarsely cheering youths crammed the Mohammed Ali Square, hailing the popular victory. The Wafd had won 101 seats in the Chamber of deputies, the Sadists 23; the Liberals 23; the Nationalists 4; the Socialists 1; and the Independents 27. Fifty-one seats are still undetermined until the second ballot on January 10 and 20. The Wafd Party needed only 100 seats for an absolute majority.—United Press.

## BALTIMORE TUGBOAT STRIKE

Baltimore, Jan. 5.—Thirty-eight tugboats went on strike today with 42 cargo ships in port, 21 of them foreign owned. Three ships moved without tugs during the day. Foreign vessels loading or unloading included three British and Swedish, four Norwegian, two Italian and one Danish.—Associated Press.

## Chinese Reds Face Threat From Inside

By CHANG KUO-SIN

Neutral political observers are of the opinion that one of the gravest threats during the next few years to the Communist programme of creating a totalitarian China may come from "within the Communist Party itself."

This threat is diversionism, which has already cropped up among the rank and file of the party and army. The existence of liberalism, democratic individualism, nationalistic patriotism and laxity in party and army discipline has been openly admitted by Communist newspapers.

"Incorrect" implementation of policies on the part of Communist administrative officials and a relaxation in the revolutionary spirit, crystallized in the sentiment of "now that we have got it let's take it easy," have been reported.

In contradistinction to departure from the "party line," there is also what Communist leaders describe as "ultra-left" tendencies in adhering to the "party line," endangering the many devices in use which the Communist high command is adopting to achieve totalitarianism.

Especially distasteful to the "ultra-leftists" are the Communist policies of "co-operation" with the so-called democratic parties and persons in which these parties and persons are given a share in the new political power and treated as the "royal guest" in Peking, and

## GREEK CHIEF OF STAFF RESIGNS

Athens, Jan. 5.—Greece's Chief of the General Staff, Lt-Gen. George Costas, resigned tonight in support of Field Marshal Alexander Papagos, the Commander-in-Chief, whose resignation earlier today precipitated a Government crisis.

The Prime Minister, M. Alexander Dimeas, handed over resignation of his six-month old Cabinet to King Paul when told by his Ministers resigned after Field Marshal Papagos announced his decision.

Field Marshal Papagos, who led the Greek contingent at Britain's Victory Parade in 1946, resigned suddenly because of remarks in a speech yesterday by the Popular Deputy Premier, M. Constantin Tsaldaris.

The War Minister, M. Panayotis Carellopoulos, a Populist, and the Deputy Premier, M. Sophocles Venizelos, a Liberal, followed suit.

M. Venizelos has suggested to the Prime Minister that he and King Paul speed up the general elections due next April "to avoid agitation which might have jeopardized the recovery effort."

**TWO TRIUMPHS**  
M. Venizelos said he thought a 15-day pre-election campaign would be enough. If his suggestion is accepted by the King, elections will be held early in March.

Field Marshal Papagos' position will have to await the end of the political crisis. Reports that he had decided to stand for election himself could not be confirmed tonight.

Field Marshal Papagos has two big military triumphs to his credit. When Italy declared war on Greece in October 28, 1940, General Papagos was appointed Generalissimo of the Greek Army, and his armies not only threw back the Italians but marched into Albania, taking more than 20,000 Italian prisoners.

After the German occupation, Papagos was arrested and put into a concentration camp. He was liberated by American forces in May 1945.

His next success was his campaign against the guerrillas in Greece. After a three-year campaign, he announced the complete defeat of the guerrillas on Christmas Day, 1949.—Reuter.

## Dub Of The Year



Douglas S. Burns, 20, of Boston, Massachusetts, was acclaimed winner of the title "Dub of the Year" at a cotillion held in a Boston hotel by six young men who were annoyed at debts in general. Placing the crown on his brow is Actress Jane Russell.—(AP Picture)

## President Truman Unrevealing On Super Bomb Plan

Washington, Jan. 5.—President Truman today refused to confirm or deny published assertions that he is studying the feasibility of a vast project to manufacture super atomic bombs made of hydrogen. He also said at his press conference that he has received no advance information that Russia plans to set off another atomic explosion at midnight on Saturday.

He made this statement when questioned about a London report that another Soviet atom bomb blast is imminent.

The super bomb project was brought up by a reporter who asked the President for comment on an editorial published on Wednesday by the Washington Post. The paper said that Mr. Truman's advisers have presented him with data on a hydrogen bomb, and have asked him to decide whether to recommend that the United States try to manufacture it.

The newspaper said the President will decide one way or the other before February 15, when Mr. David Lillenthal, who is Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, M. R. Lillenthal wanted to quit on December 31, but the President asked him to stay on for another month and a half.

To questions about the Washington Post editorial, the President said only that he had no comment to make.

**NUCLEAR REACTION**  
The super bomb, which has been described by scientists as a theoretical possibility, would employ a nuclear reaction using hydrogen, the atomic "fuel" of the sun and stars.

Two months ago, Democratic Senator Edwin Johnson said the United States is making progress towards the development of an atomic bomb 1,000 times more powerful than the uranium-plutonium bombs now being manufactured by the United States and the USSR.

Senator Johnson's statement has received no official confirmation, although scientists have said that the hydrogen super bomb is possible at least on paper. They have said that it would take an effort comparable to the present atomic project to test whether the super bomb is technically feasible.

Concerning the London story about a new Soviet atomic blast, the reporter noted that Mr. Truman had personally announced last September 23 that there had been an atomic explosion in Russia. He asked the President what he could say about the London report.

The President said he could say nothing about it, adding that he had had no advance information about the explosion, he announced in September, and that he had no advance information now about the blast predicted in the London report.—United Press.

**SOVIET BOMB**  
Paris, Jan. 5.—Indication from many sources indicates that the Soviet Union succeeded in manufacturing the atomic bomb at considerably reduced expense, and is in a position to produce between 40 and 50 atomic bombs yearly.

These conclusions about the atomic situation in the USSR are drawn from evidence which includes:

1. Certain veiled statements made during recent weeks by Soviet military circles in Germany.
2. Unofficial statements in the Soviet Press.
3. Confidential bulletins of the Academy of Science of the USSR, some copies of which were brought into Western Europe.
4. Statements made by deserters from the Soviet Army.

**CHEAP REPLICA**  
Information obtained from all sources tends to indicate beyond question that the stage of industrial manufacture of atomic bombs has been reached in Russia well ahead of the time anticipated by the Western powers and at considerably reduced expense.

According to all indications, which have been checked and counter-checked, all sources of information cited above appear to agree that production at the Soviet atomic factory at Sverdlovsk consists of 1,950 kilograms of uranium per year. The amount needed per bomb is about 50 kilograms. This being the case, and since the factory opened only in 1949, it should be clear the USSR must at present be in a position to manufacture 40 or 50 atomic bombs.

Two Caucasian scientists, Aikhanian and Alikhanov, joined forces with Professor Wokher in seeking a cheap replica of the American cyclotrons. They succeeded in perfecting two varieties of their invention in 1948 and won the Stalin Prize. However, it was only in November 1949 that it was considered appropriate to refer to their invention in the Soviet press, even though it had already been mentioned in the bulletin of the Academy of Sciences for December 1948.

## THE MYSTERY

In cyclotrons of the "classic" type, atomic particles saw their course slowed up by the physical law of Einstein's whereby the mass of a projectile in movement is greater than its mass at rest. There results a certain difference between the time taken by the particle to travel half the circumference and half the period of electric tension.

What the Soviet scientists succeeded in doing, however, was to establish synchronism by increasing the period of alternative tension when the particles reached the end of their journey. Thus, at the same cost, output of the apparatus is increased 20-30 times.

Therein lies the mystery of the unexpected speed with which, since 1948, the USSR has caught up in the manufacture of uranium isotopes. And this explains also how the USSR was able to reconcile the enormous expense of atomic manufacture with continuation of its work on the five-year plan.—United Press.

## ATTLEE TO JOIN INDIA CELEBRATION

London, Jan. 5.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, is to join the London celebrations on January 26, when the new Indian Republic is inaugurated.

He will address a public meeting organized by the India League, and on the platform with him will be Mr. Clement Davies, leader of the Liberal Party, and Lord Tweedsmuir, speaking for the Conservatives.

The only Indian speaker is expected to be the High Commissioner, Mr. V.K. Krishna Menon.

In the same week will fall celebrations by the India League of its 21 years of work. For the greater part of the period, the League interpreted to progressive opinion in Britain the struggle for freedom in the sub-continent. Its aims now are to promote the well-being of independent India and friendly co-operation between the British and Indian peoples, with this addition, that it also supports the claim of subject peoples to independence.

## BIG DINNER

Friends of the League are arranging a dinner on January 23. The British Health Minister, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, will be the chief speaker for the guests, and many famous people are expected to be present.

The League counts among its supporters about 100 Members of Parliament.

On the following evening there will be a reception for all who have helped the League during its 21 years of existence. They will range from members of the House of Lords to workmen and their wives.

As the League has a branch, however, small, in almost every big city in England, getting together all the old supporters is a big job, involving much raking among old files and address books.

The host of the reception will be Mr. Krishna Menon, who for 18 years was Secretary of the League.—Reuter.

## POCKET CARTOON



London Express Service.

## ITALIAN BIG WIGS CONFER

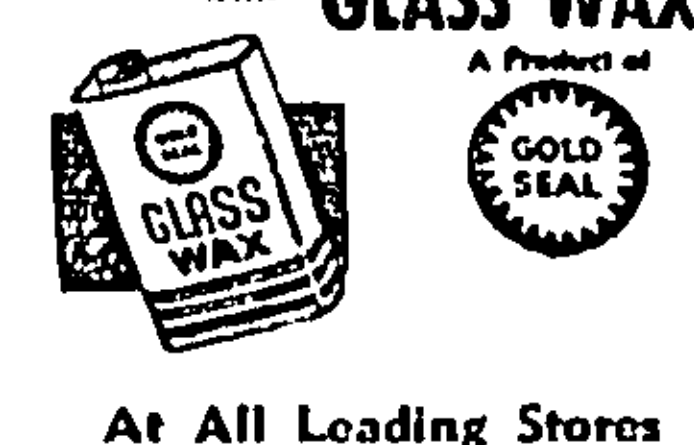
Rome, Jan. 5.—The Italian Premier, Signor Alcide de Gasperi, today met the Foreign Minister, Count Carlo Sforza, and other Government leaders to discuss problems arising from the Italian Somaliland question.

Among those present were the Foreign Under-Secretary, Signor Giuseppe Brusaporci, who will leave Rome on Saturday for Geneva, where he will head the Italian delegation to the United Nations Somaliland Subcommittee meeting.

Before attending the meeting today, Count Sforza had a half-hour talk with the British Ambassador, Sir Victor Mallet, at the Italian Foreign Office. No official statement was issued after the meeting, but it was believed the two held a general discussion on Anglo-Italian relations regarding Italy's former African colonies.—Reuter.

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Births, Deaths, Marriages, Personal \$5.00 per insertion not exceeding 25 words. 25 cents each additional word.  
ALTERNATE INSERTIONS 10% EXTRA  
IF NOT PREPAID A BOOKING FEE OF 50 cents IS CHARGED.

Names and addresses should accompany Advertisements, not necessary for publication, but to ensure that replies are received by the person for whom they are intended.

We will forward replies to the stated address if the advertiser desires.

All advertisers purporting to loan money must publish their names and addresses in the advertisements.

If the wants of advertisers are not met, they do not desire any further replies forwarded, we shall be glad to be notified promptly to that effect when a suitable acknowledgment will be inserted free of charge.

## FOR SALE

NEW EDITION. The "POST" Typhoon Map incorporating amendments to the Local and Non-Local Storms, and compiled by 20 Unemployed \$4.00. Obtainable from "S. C. M. Post."

WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS of Cargo exported from Hongkong Heads, compiled by the Sworn Measurers, \$15 from the South China Morning Post.

H.K. Government Import and Export Licence Forms, 10 cents each. Obtainable at "S. C. M. Post."

ON SALE "Food and Flowers" No. 2 by Dr. G. A. C. Illustrations of local flowers and fruits. Price six dollars. Obtainable at "S. C. M. Post."

ARMAL Writing Pads, 21. Scribbling Pads, three sizes 25, 50 cents and \$1. "S. C. M. Post."

OFFICE STATIONERY. Letter Heads, Memoranda, Forms, Visiting Cards, Envelopes, etc. Orders now taken. "S. C. M. Post."

CASTLETON FINE STATIONERY. Three pleasing shades in boxes of 20 envelopes and 20 sheets of paper, \$3.00 per box, obtainable at "S. C. M. Post."

WILL FORMS. Power of Attorney Forms, Tenancy Agreement Forms on sale at "S. C. M. Post."

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1933 Annual Return Forms now on sale at "S. C. M. Post."

THOSE MAGAZINES you wish to keep will look better and last longer neatly bound. We specialize in Bookbinding. "S. C. M. Post, Ltd."

PRINTING of every description including Booklets, Reports, Balance Sheets, Articles of Association, Promissory Notes, Apply General Manager, "South China Morning Post, Ltd."

FORD'S BRITISH BLOTTING PAPER. White, in sheets 17 1/2 x 22 1/2, cut to any size, 20 cents per sheet, \$18.00 per 100. "S. C. M. Post."

TUITION GIVEN  
CHINESE COOKERY CLASS. A new six weeks course in Chinese cookery will commence on Friday, 20th January at 2.30 p.m. at the Y.W.C.A., 11 Duddell Street. Please register with the Secretary as soon as possible. Only limited number accepted. Tel. No. 23603.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS  
Advertisers are requested to note that not less than 24 hours notice prior to the day of publication should be given for all commercial display advertisements, change of copy etc. Notices and classified advertisements will be received up to 10 a.m. on day of issue. Saturdays not later than 0930.

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